

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

[PRICE 6D.]

The following is a synopsis of the low rates of prices at which the society can manufacture and supply:—**Mahogany** Easy Chair, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542,



### NEW MODE OF TREATING SULPHUR ORES.

Sir,—My attention having been directed to the concluding paragraph of a letter from "T. S. C.," in last week's Journal, in which the writer expresses a wish to hear something more of Mr. Rodgers's new process for decomposing sulphurets by steam, and more particularly as to its applicability to the sulphurets of zinc and silver, I am anxious, as a party interested in the patent, and as having assisted Mr. Rodgers in his experiments, for as possible, to give the desired information.

ments, to give, as far as possible, the desired information.

The first experiments were made upon iron pyrites, from which we found the sulphur to be readily expelled, and the oxide of iron left perfectly pure; sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen were obtained. Now, this alone was encouraging, for I have always understood, through the *Mining Journal*, and other sources, that the bringing into use the enormous quantities of iron pyrites that exist in this country would be most important; and here is a process, perfect in its simplicity, which promises, not only to give the sulphur, but a valuable oxide of iron, free from sulphur. We then proceeded to the copper ores of Cornwall, and found a similar effect produced, the metals being reduced to oxides, with this difference only, that the copper ores require rather more heat than the iron. Seeing the numerous processes through which the copper ores have to pass at the present time, before the metal is obtained, I cannot help thinking that their reduction may be much simplified by the use of Mr. Rodgers's plan, but of this I cannot pretend to be a competent judge, and, therefore, leave it to others to form an opinion upon the subject, and to put the process in operation if they think well of it. My own knowledge extends more to the reduction of the silver ores of Mexico; and, observing the success of the experiments upon the iron and copper, I suggested that the process might be applicable to the ores of silver. Accordingly, we made some experiments upon sulphurets of silver, which quite answered our expectations, the whole of the sulphur being driven off without difficulty. By increasing the heat towards the end of the operation, and by dry heating for a short time after the steam is turned off, the silver is converted into the metallic state, the affinity for oxygen being very moderate. The principle of the present mode of reducing silver ores by amalgamation is to convert the metal from a sulphuret into a chloride by the use of salt and magistral, or sulphate of copper, and again decomposing the chloride by the addition of quicksilver, which metal combines with the silver, but involving an enormous loss of the quantity of quicksilver employed in the operation. The conversion of the sulphuret into a chloride is generally effected in Mexico by mere chemical action in the open air. The Germans effect the same object by calcination with salt, about 10 per cent. being added to the ore. In a general way, salt is too expensive to be so used in Mexico, but an ingenious modification of the German process has been applied by M. Spangenberg, with great success, to the reduction of some of the more refractory ores of Mexico, composed of the sulphurets of silver, iron, copper, and zinc. Now, as, instead of converting the silver into chloride, it can be reduced, by Mr. Rodgers's process, to the metallic state, I conceive the latter to be a very important improvement, as it only then remains to collect the silver from the ore, the use of salt and magistral being entirely dispensed with, and the loss of quicksilver reduced to a mere trifle. I am afraid, however, of being too sanguine on this point, but hope to obtain, in the course of a month or two, the results of some experiments that will be made on a large scale in Mexico. Your correspondent, "T. S. C.," may, however, rest assured, that there is no difficulty in separating the sulphur from silver ores by the use of steam in calcination, as patented by Mr. Rodgers. The only difference found by Mr. Rodgers in experimenting upon the sulphuret of zinc was that this required a greater degree of heat than the other metals. The operation appeared to be as decisive as in the other cases. How far it may be beneficial in the reduction of the sulphurets of zinc, I am not prepared to say; but if it is beneficial to separate the sulphur completely and economically, I think that may be done.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

2. *Duke street, Adelphi, September 6.*  
[We are obliged to our correspondent for his communication, which is not only of interest to our readers, but is important in the information conveyed in reply to "T. B. C.," to whom our obligations are equally due, for having submitted the matter referred to. As regards sulphur ores, which so abounds in the neighbourhood of the King of the Two Sultans, and which are so easily extracted the quantity of sulphur found in combination with metallic substances, we consider this alone of the first importance, if it be only to rid ourselves of the impurities of the King of the Two Sultans.]

### PREVENTION OF SMOKE.

Sir,—The Parliamentary committee for an inquiry into the prevention of smoke has terminated its labours, and made its report. In glancing at the evidence adduced, and opinions tendered, there is both obscurity and error connected with them. In reference to the opinion of Mr. William West (of Leeds), who said that no danger was to be apprehended from carbonic acid, because it was not a deleterious gas, it may be remarked, that he had strongly forgotten the case of Mr. Witter (of Dublin), who, in an attempt to inspire it, fell down in a state of apoplexy, from which he was recovered with some difficulty, and I apprehend that there is more danger from this gas when coke, charcoal, or anthracite, is burnt in apartments, &c., as in the bed-room, than even with the carbonic acid gases—the former being more subtle; in such a case there is, from the absence of flame, no ventilation or draught up the chimney. It is one of the most evanescent gases I know; and, therefore, as in the combustion of smoke, by its transit through flame, or ignited anthracite, or coke, I apprehend no danger, where there is a thorough chimney draught. I think the method which has been proposed of confining the smoke by a descending shower, as of water through a collender, is much more than questionable, because the carbonic acid gas would also be precipitated at the same time, to deteriorate the atmosphere precisely where it is breathed by man. Even carbonic acid may be itself decomposed—certainly, by potassium and phosphorus, when ignited, and it is probable, also, by other ignited matter. If phosgene, from a combination of all the inflammable matter, in the first instance, a perfect combustion of all the inflammable matter, in the first instance, can be realized—which is doubtful—this plan should have the preference, and an approximation to such a perfect combustion is certainly to be preferred. The committee acted a safe and prudent part not to recommend the legislature to meddle with household economy, which, as yet, would be a cruel and oppressive, if not an impracticable, imposition, though it will come to that at last. It is curious that no less than three patents have been taken out for principles I was the first to elaborate and establish, and which may be found in my pamphlet On Flame and Safety-Lamps. I refer to the patents of Mr. Ivimey and Mr. Whitney, and that of Mr. Lumsden. I refer to the patents of Mr. Ivimey and Mr. Whitney, and that of Mr. Lumsden. I refer to the patents of Mr. Ivimey and Mr. Whitney, and that of Mr. Lumsden. I hope other for the combustion of smoke by its transit through flame. I hope these hurried remarks may tend to simplify and elucidate the question, as well as afford some useful practical hints.

J. MURRAY.

**SHIPWRECKS.—SAFETY SWIMMING AND FLOATING BELTS.**

Sir,—Allow me, through your influential columns, to submit to public consideration the statement at foot, as one to be added to the usual selling advertisements, and which, if endorsed several times on the attention of the owners of steam and sailing packets, might probably produce a satisfactory result. Public opinion is frequently better and stronger than an Act of Parliament, and the non-statement, in a case like the present, of having conformed to it, would be tantamount to an admission that it had not been attended to, and that the safety of the passengers was selfishly jeopardised, and their peace of mind set at naught. Let liberal owners try a short addition to their advertisement, like that now proposed, a few times, and observe whether it does not promote public patronage, and the acknowledgement of their consideration by their passengers, which I should hope would be given on some of the best occasions, through the savings made, as a vote of thanks; and let avowed owners—such society of pious, as a vote of thanks; and let avowed owners—such society of pounds, shillings, and pence—try whether the comparatively trifling additional cost required would not pay. I have limited the announcement to each issue, as the latter in your last week's Journal, signed W. Andrew, has profusely satisfied me, that all descriptions of inflated India, bank-exchange, and others, which may be burnt, are totally unfitted for a steamer, or a sailing vessel and floating spar, and have been too often only the means of exciting hopes for a life annuity, to be rewarded, when the sudden burst, with its awful catastrophe of drowning among the curling waves of the ocean, has left the little child always, at the commencement. I should propose that the belts should always, at the commencement of every voyage, and on going on board, be hung up somewhere within sight, that the passengers might observe their state of efficiency.

MURRAY.

*The Standard*,—*South*, August 29.

W. B. - The [redacted] always calls with [redacted] state the substance of our daily bulletin on board, being agreed to the members of the crew and the passengers, the [redacted] and details, on going on board, and engaged to the [redacted] of the [redacted].















**TRUMBULL'S IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING IRON.**—MR. N. Trumbull, of New-haven, has taken out a patent for an improved apparatus for casting iron rods. The apparatus are composed of a series of flat tiles or parallelogram slabs, constituting the bottom, sides, and top; the back ends are closed by similar tiles, having a hole through them for the passage of the ingots poured from the oven, and may be moved in any direction, to be perfectly acted on, or allowed to pass into the atmosphere; the front ends are also closed by similar tiles, having a small hole or opening by which atmospheric air is admitted and regulated; they are charged through hoppers above, with slabs to close the openings; and by this arrangement for casting a row of slabs, a great saving of fuel results, and the iron is more evenly heated. The second part of the invention relates to the casting of iron rods, which they are subject to the direct action of the products of combustion; furnace is so constructed, that while one portion of slab is undergoing the regular casting process, another portion is going through a preparatory course, by the heat which passes away from the other; by this process one great saving of fuel is effected.



## PATENT GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE ROPE COMPANY.

An agreement having been entered into between the Patent Galvanized Iron and Wire Rope Company, and the patentees of the Galvanized Iron and Patent Wire Rope, to merge their interests, this company has been formed, with the object of carrying out the several principles. The iron-works, which are situated near Bridgford, in Gloucestershire, are contiguous to a shipping port, and peculiarly well adapted for manufacturing castings, sheet-iron, and wire for the ropes; while, moreover, it is stated, that the black-band ironstone is found on the property, and the district abundantly supplied with charcoal. The whole purchase-money will, we understand, be invested in shares in the company, while the low price of iron will not, we have a right to assume, affect the interests of the shareholders, as the principal part of the make will be converted into patent articles, and hence rather calculated to advance their interests, it being notorious that the decline in the price of iron has an effect whatever on the manufactured article. With regard to the castings, they are represented as containing some of the most valuable coal shipped in the Bristol Channel. We may here remark that the process of galvanizing iron renders it indestructible in salt or other water, nor can it be affected by any of the common influences—hence it is peculiarly applicable for fastenings and shrouths for ships, and buoys or sea-weeds will not attach to it; for mooring chains, chain cables, buoys, floating breakwaters, and all such purposes, there can be no doubt it must come into extensive use. Ropes may be constructed with it more light, and at less cost, than copper or zinc, and houses for tropical climates may be erected secure from fire, lightning, and destructive insects and vermin; and for agricultural fences, in which common iron is so liable to rust and decay, it will be found invaluable. The patent wire ropes of Mr. A. Smith have already attained great celebrity for shipping, railway, and mining purposes; these, to be secure from oxidation, have been covered with an expensive coating of Indian rubber composition; but by undergoing the galvanizing process, they are rendered impervious to the effects of the atmosphere, or the usually natural destructive processes; and it is confidently expected that the carrying out these objects will give a rapid impulse to a demand in the several branches of trade connected with them. The decided superiority of galvanized iron over zinc for roofs has already brought it into general use in France; and at the Italian Opera House at Paris one has stood the test of three years, and is still equal to new. The business generally may, undoubtedly, be indefinitely extended, by granting sub-licenses to individuals or companies; and, as the objects are of great national importance, it is obvious the demand will continue to increase, and an adequate extension of capital at once leaves a lucrative trade, both at home and abroad. The capital is to be £50,000, in 10,000 shares of 5s. each, upwards of 9000 of which are already subscribed. The residue of the shares are, we are informed, nearly subscribed for—the company being of a private nature.

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

## HOLMBURN MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—Hitchin's shaft is sunk below the 100 fathom level 4 fms. 4 ft. 2 in., and ground rather hard for sinking. In the 110 fathom level, on the north side, west of Wall's shaft, the hole is ten inches wide, and worth 1s. per fathom; on the south side, west of Goldworthy's mine, the hole is fourteen inches wide, producing stones of ore; at this level, east of the mine, the hole is sixteen inches wide, and worth 25s. per fathom. In the 100 fathom level, west of Hitchin's shaft, the hole is still much disordered by several small cross-courses; the hole in the eastern stopes, in the back of this level, is eighteen inches wide, and worth 30s. per fathom; in the western stopes the hole is sixteen inches wide, and worth 25s. per fathom; in the cross-cut, south of Wall's shaft, towards the Flagjack hole, the ground is hard for driving. In the ninety fathom level, west of Hitchin's shaft, no hole taken down since last reported; in the eastern stopes, in the back of this level, the hole is sixteen inches wide, and worth 15s. per fathom; in the stopes east of Hitchin's shaft the hole is two feet wide, and worth 45s. per fathom; in the stopes west of ditto the hole is sixteen inches wide, and worth 25s. per fathom. In the eighty fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, the hole is twenty inches wide, producing good stones of ore; west the hole is small and poor; at this level, east of the great cross-course, the hole is fifteen inches wide, and worth 16s. per fathom; in driving west on the north side, the hole is one foot wide, composed of capel, spar, and mudstone. In the deep pit level, east of Lady Broom shaft, no hole taken down during the week. The pitches are without alteration.

T. RICHARDS.

## REDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—The hole in the forty fathom level, east of Blount's engine-shaft, is just the same as last reported. In the twenty-five fathom level, east of the new engine-shaft, the hole is very much improved, being about two feet wide, composed of gossan, black and grey copper ore, worth about two and a half tons or 14s. per fathom. The hole in the thirty-five fathom level east is about three feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, mudstone, and black and grey ore, altogether so kindly a hole as can be seen, and is fast coming into ore ground under the level above; the thirty-five fathom level west is driving south, to cut the hole, where it is expected to have been thrown by the cross-course lately met with. The pitches are looking favourable, and the prospects generally improving.

J. PHILLIPS.

## WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 4.—The eighty-five east, on Wheal Jewel hole, is two feet wide, and will produce one ton of ore per fathom—this hole ever looked so promising to make ore as at present. The eighty-five west is increasing in size, but we do not expect to meet with much ore till we have passed Hodges' cross-course. The seventy west is from eighteen inches to two feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; the mine sinking below this level is worth 14s. per fathom; the mine under the seventy east is worth 16s. per fathom; the seventy east, on the new hole, is worth 6s. per fathom. The fifty-east east, on Buckingham's hole, is worth 4s. per fathom. The thirty east, on Wheal Jewel hole, is worth 10s. per fathom; we have just cut the little cross-course in this level.

STEPHEN LEAN.

## TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—In the eighty, west of Christo, the hole is one foot wide, but still disordered. The mine from the seventy to eighty east is now holed, and in a few days we shall resume driving the latter. The seventy east is looking favourable, but with little ore. The sixty east is from three to four feet wide, producing stones of ore. The fifty east is four feet wide, worth 12s. per fathom. In Food Fortune shaft the hole is two feet wide, much improved since last week. The forty east is worth 10s. per fathom; the fifty west is worth 10s. per fathom. The forty-four west is four feet wide, with but little ore. The thirty-four is two and a half feet wide, producing some ore. The twenty west is greatly improved, and is now worth 4s. per fathom.

W. WYMORE.

## CONSOLIDATED TRELEIGH MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—The hole in the fifty fathom level, west of Howwood's shaft, is six inches wide, good tribute ground; the rise in the back of this level is holed; the hole in the fifty fathom level, east of Howwood's shaft, is one foot wide, tribute ground. The hole in the forty fathom level, east of Howwood's shaft, is twenty inches wide, good tribute ground; the hole in the rise in the back of this level is nine inches wide, very good tribute ground. The new engine-shaft has been sunk 10 fathoms 1 foot in the past month.

H. WILLIAMS. J. MORCOM.

## UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—In Williams's shaft the hole is three feet wide, producing some good ore on the north part. In the seventy fathom level, in the eastern end, the hole is three feet wide, two feet producing ore of average quality; in the western end the hole is five feet wide, nine inches on the north part good for ore, improved since last week. In the sixty fathom level, east of caters shaft, the hole is two and a half feet wide, coarse in quality. East of James's shaft the hole is five feet wide, two and a half feet ore of fair quality; west of James's shaft the hole is six feet wide, very thorough, but not rich. East and west of Nettie's mine the hole is five feet wide, very thorough, of rather a low quality. West of diagonal shaft the hole is five feet wide, two feet on the north part producing good ore; the hole in the mine is three and a half feet wide, eighteen inches on the north part ore. In diagonal shaft no hole broken for the past week. In the fifty fathom level the hole is three and a half feet wide, two feet ore of good quality; in the mine the hole is two and a half feet wide, one foot good ore. In the forty fathom level an alternative since last reported. In Trowen's shaft the hole is four feet wide, two and a half feet ore of fair quality. In Hill shaft the hole is two feet wide, producing but very little ore. In the twenty fathom level, on Slattery's hole, in the eastern end, the hole is two feet wide, one foot producing good ore; in the west end the hole is eighteen inches wide, six inches ore of fair quality.

N. LADDON. S. H. FRANKS.

## FURNERIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—The ground in Murray's engine-shaft is more favourable for sinking than formerly; the hole is about one and a half feet wide, carrying much, worth about one ton of ore per fathom; we shall complete this shaft to the twenty fathom level by the latter end of this month. In the new shaft, sinking below the fifty fathom level, we have just a good ore, worth about 10s. per fathom. During the past week we drove west in the seventy fathom level, and have cut the north hole, which is two feet wide, composed of white quartz, mica, and small pieces of lead, and being down much water; we shall continue driving west on Clonmore's hole, but we may not see as possible effect a communication with the mine just closed in. The hole in the forty fathom level, west of Murray's shaft, is unproductive; here we shall immediately cut north in the north hole, leaving left it standing for the last seven fathoms in driving. There is but little ore in the stopes in the back of the forty fathom level since last reported. Our forecasters find we have our monthly sinking for September, employing thirty-six men and four boys on the work, and thirty three men on the surface.

J. WARR. R. ROWS, Jun.

## TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—The hole in the twenty fathom level east is four feet wide, worth 12s. per fathom; the mine level west is worth 6s. per fathom. The sixty east is worth at present but 2s. per fathom, yet very promising; the same level west is worth 20s. per fathom. The fifty east is worth 20s. per fathom, and very promising; the fifty west is suspended for a short time, to rise in the back of it against the mine sinking under the forty; the hole in the said mine is worth 10s. per fathom. The forty east end is still yielding good work for tin, with some copper ore, very promising; the forty west is producing some good ore, and very kindly; other places continue as stated in my last report. Our sales in the past month for copper ore and tin amount to 2304s. 17s. 7d.

W. PAUL.

## TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—In the 135 fathom level the hole is three feet wide, producing a small quantity of ore. In the 135 fathom level the hole is one foot wide, still producing some work. In the 135 fathom level the hole is two feet wide, producing ore of a fair quality. In the sixty-five fathom level the hole is three feet wide, producing very good work. In the eighty-five fathom level the hole is two feet wide, also producing good work. In the seventy-five fathom level the hole is eighteen inches in width, composed of capel and spar, with some good work for silver-lead ore. In the sixty-five fathom level the hole is two feet wide, chiefly composed of floor-spar, intermixed with silver-lead ore, but rather poor. In the forty-five fathom level the hole is three feet wide, still of coarse quality. We sampled on Wednesday, the 26th ult., two parcels of silver-lead ore, computed 114 tons—viz., No. 1 eighty-six tons, No. 2 twenty-eight tons, which is for sale on Monday, the 11th instant. The shaft for the incline plane is now down to the thirteen fathom level below the adit, and the men are now engaged in cutting a pit for sinking under this level. At the north mine the pumps are engaged at present in fixing a plunger-lift from the thirty fathom level to the adit; the other men are still cross-cutting west. At Wheal Hancock we are still getting on with sinking the engine-shaft, and at present it is looking firm, and well secured.

JAMES SPRAGUE.

## CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 4.—At the north engine-shaft we have sunk about four fathoms below the sixty fathom level; at this level driving south we have still a productive hole, with soft ground. The fifty fathom level on the south side is about ten inches wide, good work for silver-lead ore; in the fifty east on the copper hole the hole is eighteen inches wide, composed of spar and mudstone, intermixed with copper; other levels continue much the same. Our tribute pitches are looking favourable. At the north mine we are using our best exertions to get everything forward as quick as possible; the main bob, cylinder, boiler, capstan, and shears, are fixed.

J. T. PHILLIPS.

## FOREIGN MINES.

## UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guatemala, July 24.—I beg leave to refer to the enclosed duplicate of my last letter to the Court, dated 19th June.

Mine of Ruyos.—I have little or nothing to add to Mr. Glendale's report, in respect of the present state of the produce of the workings, little, if any, variation having occurred in them since my last report thereon, nor do they afford any immediate prospect of larger returns or improvement.

Quicksilver.—The invoice of the 300 bottles per Tonic is to hand, and its amount charged to the manager in 2344s. 6s. 6d., and it is duly noted that other eighty bottles had been purchased, and sent to Palomote for shipment by the Severn steamer, the packet of the 1st June, or the vessel just arrived by Vera Cruz, thereby completing the usual monthly supply of sixty, and the additional 100 bottles, up to the present period. As this last-named quantity will be shortly added to my stock here, I confidently expect the whole will be sufficient to meet the wants of the haciendas for some time; but, as their consumption is gradually increasing, by having richer ores to deal with than for some time past, it will, perhaps, be necessary, at an distant period, to suggest the increase of the monthly supply from sixty to eighty bottles.

Kneelands.—The next Tampico consignment will leave hence in about a month, and by it a remittance of not less than \$30,000 will be made to the directors.

J. N. SHOOLBRED, Manager.

Report on the State of the Workings of the Mine of Ruyos. July 21.—Perote.—The workings on this side of the mine are three in number. The roof of San Lazaro, in the end of the same name, is being worked on the hole, known as that of Santa Victoria, and now contains a small quantity of common ore; a cross-cut towards the lower part of the hole is being driven on a narrow thread of rock on a short distance below San Lazaro; and a roof in the end of Santa Elena—as of the points of Perote mine most advanced to the south-east—contains a rather narrow band of good quality of ore. The two last workings are on ramifications of the Santa Victoria body. Eight pair of horses are employed in Perote by day, and six pair by night, and the weekly produce of ore has averaged 254 cargas.

San Capatzen.—The roof of Pochilto has been a productive point for the last two years, and is still some distance from the level of Canales, with which it will probably ultimately be communicated; at present there are four distinct workings in it—the roof itself, two ends to the south-east, and a pit in an end to the north-west. These workings are rather variable, but the body of common ore is of considerable breadth, with some bunches of a better class intermixed. In the old workings of San Capatzen, properly so called, some good ore are being extracted from a pillar, which is being pierced between the pits of San Francisco and La Luz, and also from another to the south-east of the pit of Patocilto—an end to the south-east—and in virgin ground, has been commenced a short distance above that of Follicano; in two weeks 250 tons of ore at \$30 per vara have been driven; there are some appearances of the same class of ore that has been met with in the neighbouring workings. In the old workings of La Cruz, situated between San Capatzen and the great shaft, an end to the S.E. is being carried on, but the ore is scarce, of inferior quality, and the hole generally is exceedingly hard. An oblong pillar between the road and the pit of Virgen is being gradually thrown down, and the security of the road preserved by raising a dry wall by the side of road, in the ratio of the removal of the pillar. The ore are scattered over a large surface, but contain some bunches of a superior quality. The extraction from these numerous workings is classed under the head of San Capatzen, as they all belong to the same—that is, the middle body of the mine. Thirty-two pair of horses are employed by day, and twenty-eight pair by night, and the produce of ore has averaged 378 cargas per week.

San Miguel.—In a cross-cut towards the upper part of the hole, opened on the north-west side of the old workings, in this part of the mine, a band of ore was found, containing some very rich threads, and an end to the north-west; advanced a few varas, when the ore failing, the cross-cut was continued, and another band cut, but of inferior quality to the former. Another end in the same direction is being driven on the second band, but the quality of the ore has fallen off within the last few days. There is a probability that these workings, if continued, will be communicated with those of Malancho. A small extraction takes place from various parts of the old mine, in which pieces of pillars are occasionally met with. Seventeen pair of horses are employed by day, and eight pair by night; these men receive a lower rate of wages than those who work in other parts of the mine, which custom is of several years' standing. The produce of ore from San Miguel has averaged 50 cargas per week. Besides the produce of the different workings mentioned above, there is a weekly average of 10 cargas from the averaging of the pillar and part of cleaning the bottom of the shaft of Santa Rosa. The principal part of ore sold on joint account with haciendas is extracted from the upper part of Perote; Malancho has decreased very much in produce; and some more are still found in La Hoz.

G. H. GUARDIA.

Statement of Produce of Pochilto, Outlay, &c., of the Mine of Ruyos, for the five weeks ending the 17th and 24th June, and the 1st, 8th, and 15th July.

| Date.   | Time.  | PRODUCE OF THE MINES. |             |             |               |
|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
|         |        | Perote.               | San Miguel. | San Lazaro. | San Capatzen. |
| June 17 | 11 1/2 | 244                   | 244         | 244         | 244           |
| 24      | 11 1/2 | 244                   | 244         | 244         | 244           |
| July 1  | 11 1/2 | 244                   | 244         | 244         | 244           |
| 8       | 11 1/2 | 244                   | 244         | 244         | 244           |
| 15      | 11 1/2 | 244                   | 244         | 244         | 244           |
| Total   |        | 1220                  | 1220        | 1220        | 1220          |

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